

“The Biotechnology Challenge”

December 10-11, 2002, Workshop
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Washington, DC

The Next Generation of Pharmaceuticals
(in the context of bioterrorism & the hostility of Nature)

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Policy and Practice Must Address Dilemmas, & Truths

- Medicine advances despite ignorance
- Diseases advance despite medicine
- All biotechnology is “dual use”
- Monkey wrenches are simple tools
- Death is easier than life

Technology Is Advancing to Identify, Select and Exploit Therapeutic Targets

- Functional biology & Microarrays
- Image informatics
- Genome-wide pathway analysis
- Microchemical systems & Nanotechnology

Medical Advances, Mathematics, Biology (Paradigm A)

- High throughput screening
- Observation & analysis
- Experimentation
- Testing & development

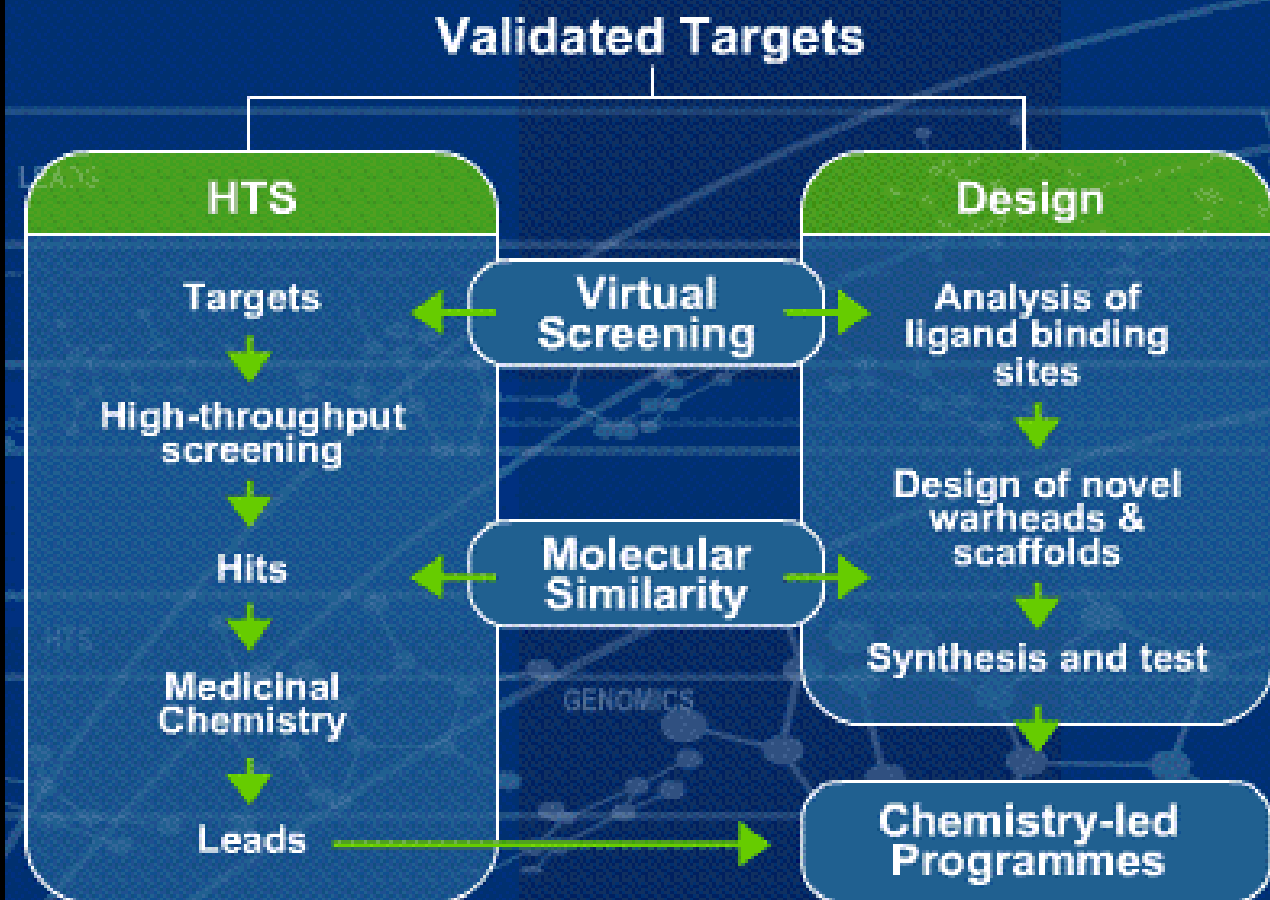
Medical Advances, Mathematics, Biology (Paradigm B)

- Theory
- Modeling and simulation
- Experimentation
- Testing & development

Many Sophisticated Approaches to New Small Molecule Drugs



Lead Generation by
Screening and Design



The Situation Today

- New drug development costs are increasing rapidly
- Timeframes to new product introduction are not decreasing - *even though technology is faster & cheaper*

The Situation Today

- Most pharmaceuticals do not work for a large percentage of patients who try them.
- “Personalization” of medicine will improve efficacy and reduce side effects.
- Integration of technology to personalize therapy is under-funded and in early phases of development.

Where Are We & Where Are We Going?

Dilemmas & Opportunities

- Medicine improves despite ignorance
(but)

Diseases evolve despite medicine

- Knowledge & technology move fast
(but)

*Practical applications develop slowly –
the “five more years” phenomenon*

Why So Slow?

- “Investigator-initiated, hypothesis-driven” grant proposals are part of the problem
- Pharma industry market analysts & “blockbuster” mentality are part of the problem
- Risk is not politically correct (at least not when it can be described in sound bites)

New Drugs: Timeframe to Success Within Conventional Paradigms

NCE's: *"blockbuster" mentality* – good
enough to sell → 5+ more years!

NCE's: *best technology* – highly targeted,
efficacious & safe → 10+ more years!

The Most Urgent Dilemmas

- All biotechnology is “dual use”
- Monkey wrenches are simple tools
- Death is easier than life

For Example. . .

Bioinformatics for the Terrorist

A Short Overview

- Hardware/software requirements
- Information management system (IMS)
- Publicly available viral genomes
- Discovery layer on IMS

Hardware/Software Requirements

- Database server (\$25,000)
 - Quad Xeon processor with 2 Mbytes cache, 8 GBytes memory, 1 terabyte hard drive disk
 - Runs web server and relational database
- Cluster of computers (\$50,000)
 - 30 node (each nodes consists of 2.4 GHz processor, 2 GBytes ECC RAM, 36 GBytes SCSI hard drive storage) Linux cluster
 - Gigabit switching network for cluster (\$5,000)
 - Runs bioinformatics algorithms
- Operating system and utilities (\$00)
 - Linux OS and GNU utilities (open source)

Information Management System

- Software development time to create base bioinformatics system (3 – 6 months 1 FTE)
- System requirements
 - Run all publicly available bioinformatics algorithms
 - House all public sequence information
 - Genbank (such as sequence info for virus genomes)
 - Swissprot (high quality protein data)
 - InterPro (performs sophisticated protein domain and functional searches)
 - Prosite (protein/pathway information)

Publicly Available Viral Genomes

- Genbank (NCBI) has 1376 viral genomes that provides sequence data and related information for the community.
- Included in the Genbank virus set is:
 - Cowpox.
 - Camelpox.
 - Sheeppox.
 - Swinepox.
 - Monkeypox.
 - Goatpox.
 - Fowlpox.. . . *And many more!*

Discovery Layer on IMS

- Compare all viral genomes via sequence homology
 - Example: compare cowpox genome to sheeppox genome (less than 5 minutes)

Enter public data

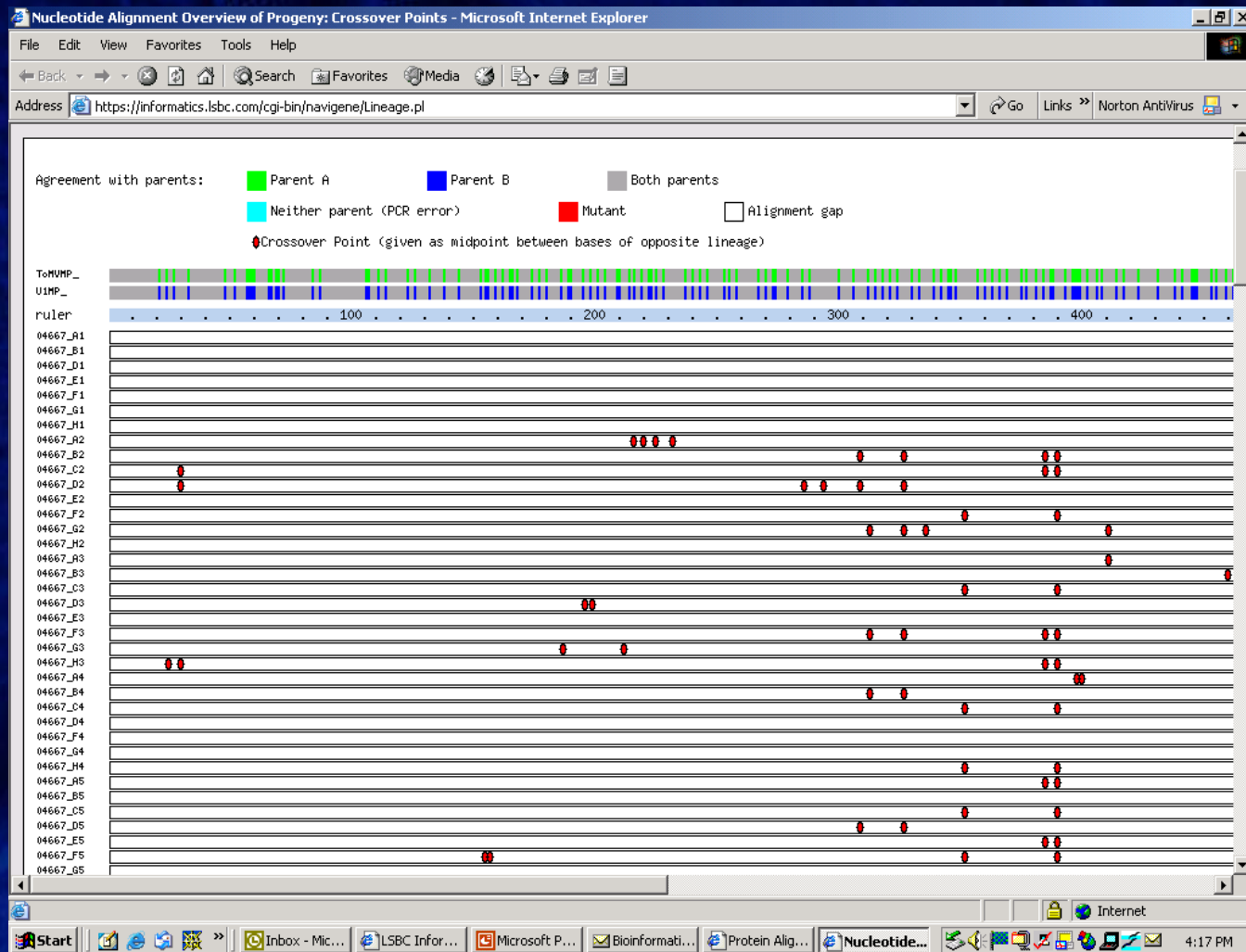
View results

The screenshot shows the 'LSBC GeneralBLAST' web interface. The 'Blast Search' section is active, with '1. Project' set to 'demo'. The '2. Query' section has 'existing' selected. The '3. Parameters' section shows 'sequence type' as 'Standard Report', 'output type' as 'Standard Report', 'database' as 'choose', 'method' as 'choose', 'E-val' as 3, and 'hits returned' as 1. The 'Create Blastable Database' section is also visible, with 'Upload a fasta file' and 'Parse NCBI Identifier' options. The 'Results' section shows 'All projects' and 'demo'.

The screenshot shows the 'LSBC GeneralBLAST' web interface displaying search results. The table below is a representation of the data shown in the image.

annotation	query_len	q_frame	q_from	q_to	h_from	h_to
1222436_302474_1	575	1	1	484	124	606
1319588_500591_1	575	1	9	359	320	669
1313758_500525_1	575	1	9	323	310	623
1228014_500059_1	575	1	9	315	327	632
1312471_500543_1	575	1	9	278	349	617
1312471_400543_1	575	1	359	82	457	734
1319588_400591_1	575	1	359	90	406	675
1310388_400520_1	575	1	359	131	448	676
1313758_400525_1	575	1	359	144	446	661
1310388_500520_1	575	1	9	179	327	496

Mining the Data



One Bottom Line:

It doesn't take a national lab. . .

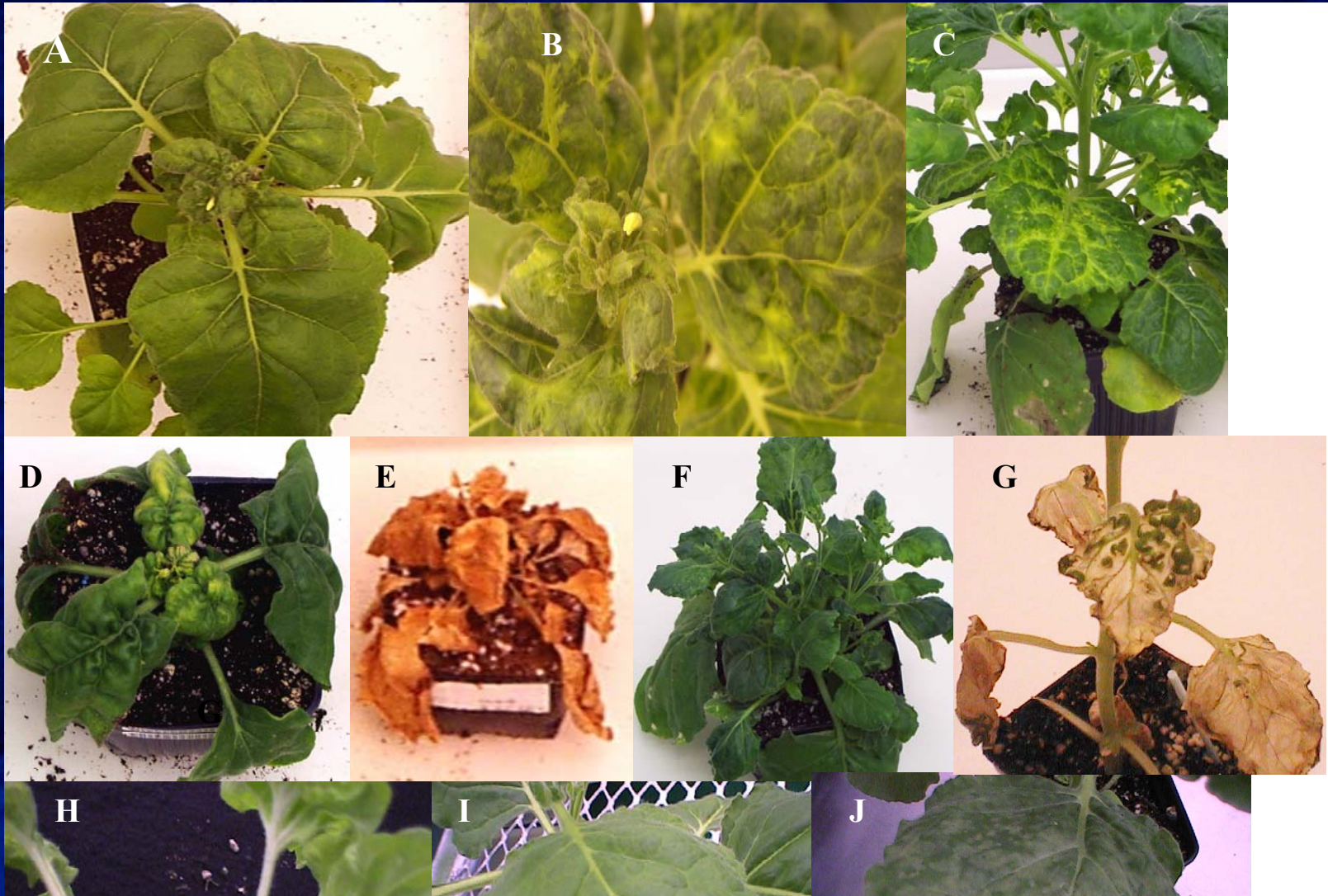
- Hardware (\$75,000.00)
- Operating System/Utilities (\$00.00)
- Time to create IMS (1 FTE for 3-6 months)
- Once hardware/software system is complete it is possible to compare all viral genomes in several hours.

How Real is the Technology/Threat?

Rational & Lethal Virus Engineering

- Genome & Sequence Analysis is Easy, Ubiquitous & Cheap
- Sequence shuffling & directed modification no longer require fragmentation & reassembly
- Martyr hosts obviate need for complex laboratory culture conditions
- Drug/chemical countermeasures are not very good today (influenza, hepatitis, rhinovirus?)

Creating New Pathogens Is Easier Than Developing New Drugs



*But, What If We Don't Have Time for
Conventional NCE Development?*

????

But, *What If We Don't Have Time for Conventional NCE Development?*

Immuno-pharmaceuticals

The best solution in the 3 month to 3 year timeframe

- Passive: antibodies (engineered)
- Active: subunit vaccines for both therapy and prevention

Why Immunopharmaceuticals?

- We can get help from the pathogen
- HTS by the mammalian immune system beats synthetic approaches by logs
- Immunotherapy provides the best speed & flexibility today

Are Fast Immunopharmaceuticals Realistic?

- Rapid virus detection and analysis
- Bioinformatics-based prediction
- Experimental determination
- Rapid antibody & antigen gene cloning & expression
- Rapid subunit vaccine & antibody manufacturing is feasible

How Fast is Fast (*Novel Virus*)?

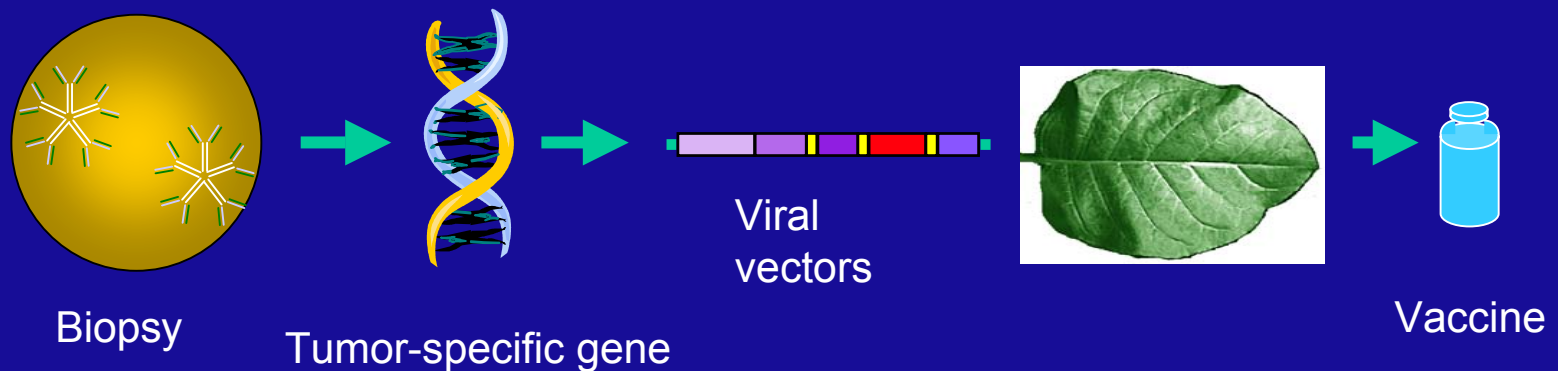
- Virus ID from Serum 1-2 d
- Antigen ID (bioinformatic) 1 d
- Ag/Ab Gene Cloning 2 d
- Protein Expression (plant virus) 1-7 d
- Prep for Treatment of Patient 4-14 d

Diagnosis to Treatment: 9-26 days

Not Fantasy: Phase I/II Human Study Complete

Vaccine to Treat non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Made in Plants



LSBC's production process: 3 to 6 weeks



Traditional process: 1 year



Advantages of Plant Viral Vectors

Proteins are produced in Eukaryotic cells.

- Cytosolic replication cycle with viral reprogramming of host cell;
- No genetic modification of the host plant; Not transmitted by seed, pollen, fungi, or insects;
- Post translational protein modifications (disulfide bonds, glycosylation, etc).

High expression levels

- Rapid testing of recombinant clones: Days to prepare clones; inoculation to harvest in 10-14 days;
- Expression levels of 20-1000 mg/Kg fresh weight;
- Adaptable to rapid scale up;
- Economies of scale through agriculture-based bioreactor.

Proteins of immunopharmaceutical interest produced in plants via virus vectors

Tobacco Mosaic Virus Vectors

- Antibodies
- HIV-1 peptides
- Idiotypic single chain vaccines
- FMD virus VP1
- Birch major antigen bet v1
- Latex allergen
- Rabies virus GP3 peptide

Plum Pox Virus

- VP60 Rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus, RHDV

Potato Virus X

- Single chain antibodies
- WIN3, Cry 1 Ac toxins
- Antimicrobial defensins

Virus CP Fusions of Immunopharmaceutical Use

Tobacco Mosaic Virus CP fusions

- Influenza virus hemagglutinin epitopes
- Malaria parasite peptides
- Murine zona pellucida ZP3 peptide
- Murine hepatitis virus peptide
- Hepatitis C virus peptide
- HIV-I peptide

Plum Pox Virus CP fusions

- Canine parvovirus VP2 peptide

Potato Virus X CP fusions

- HIV-I gp41 peptide
- Staph. aureus* fibronectin binding protein

Cowpea Mosaic Virus CP fusions

- Human rhinovirus 14 capsid protein peptide
- Mink enteritis virus VP2 epitope
- Foot & mouth disease virus VP1 epitope

Cost of Delivery: An Important Factor in the Effectiveness of New Medicine

- Cost of R&D
- Cost to the patient / government
- Prevention vs. Treatment
- Cost of lost time!

Rapid & Cost-Effective Manufacturing: antibodies, cytokines, vaccines *Existing GMP Facility Processes 3 tons/hr*



What Next?

- Predict and Monitor
- Innovate & Apply on Parallel Tracks
- Expect Difficult Solutions
- Take an Active & Thoughtful, not Passive Approach to Risk
- The Problem is Permanent!

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Thank You